

Claims:

Please amend claims 1, 7, 12, and 17 and add new claims 22–25 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A system for facilitating statistical analysis of events, the system comprising:

a first input device operable to receive raw data regarding the events, including the nature, place, time, and date of each event, and convert the raw data into formatted data having a suitable electronic format;

a memory storage device operable to store the formatted data;

a code segment operable to perform date gap analysis and control chart analysis on the formatted data and make workload adjustments thereto to produce an analysis output, wherein the date gap analysis includes determining an elapsed time between consecutive events, and wherein the output indicates a value for each elapsed time;

a display device operable to display the analysis output; and

a second input device operable to allow a user to request a more specific analysis of at least one identified event, with the identified event being user-selected from the display.

2. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1, the input device receiving data on a daily basis.

3. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1, the events involving employee illness and injury.

4. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1, the analysis output being displayed in chart format.

5. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1, the analysis output being displayed in tabular format.

6. (Original) The system as set forth in claim 1, the second input device being selected from the group consisting of: computer mice, trackballs, light pens, touch sensitive screens, keyboards.

7. (Currently Amended) A combination of computer code segments stored on computer readable memory and executable using at least one computer and operable to facilitate statistical analysis of events, the combination of code segments comprising:
- a code segment for receiving data regarding the events;
- at least one code segment for performing date gap analysis and control chart analysis on the data and for adjusting the data for workload and for producing an analysis output, wherein the date gap analysis includes determining an elapsed time between consecutive events, and wherein the output indicates a value for each elapsed time;
- a code segment for displaying the analysis output as a chart;
- a code segment for receiving input requesting a more specific analysis of at least one identified portion of the data, with the identified portion being selected from the chart; and
- a code segment for performing the more specific analysis, producing detailed analysis output, and displaying the detailed analysis output.

8. (Original) The combination of computer code segments of claim 7, with at least one of the code segments being stored and executed on a first computer, and at least one of the code segments being stored and executed on a second computer, and the first and second computers being operable to communicate with each other.

9. (Original) The combination of computer code segments set forth in claim 7, further comprising a code segment for separating the data into a plurality of data sets based upon a predetermined separation criteria.

10. (Original) The combination of computer code segments of claim 7, the events involving employee illness and injury.

11. (Original) The combination of computer code segments of claim 7, the more specific analysis involving performing date gap analysis, control chart analysis, and workload adjustment on the identified portion of the data.

12. (Currently Amended) A method for facilitating monitoring and analysis of events, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining data regarding the events;
- (b) formatting the data in a common format;
- (c) performing date gap analysis on the data with a computer processor, wherein the date gap analysis includes determining an elapsed time between consecutive events;
- (d) performing control chart analysis on the data with a computer processor;
- (e) adjusting the data for work load;
- (f) displaying the data, including a value for each elapsed time; and
- (g) responding to a request for a more specific analysis of at least one event selected from the displayed data by displaying information specifically regarding the identified event.

13. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 12, step (a) being performed on a daily basis.

14. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 12, the data including the nature, place, time, and date of each event.

15. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 12, the events involving employee illness and injury.

16. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 12, step (g) including performing date gap analysis, control chart analysis, and work load adjustment on the selected event and displaying the resulting chart.

17. (Currently Amended) A method for facilitating statistical analysis of events, the analysis being performed on data representing different types of events, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining the data regarding the events, with the nature of the data depending on the type of event;
- (b) storing the data in different data sets;
- (c) producing output by performing date gap analysis and control chart analysis on at least one data set with a computer processor and adjusting the data set for workload, wherein the date gap analysis includes determining an elapsed time between consecutive events, and wherein the output indicates a value for each elapsed time;
- (d) displaying the output as a chart; and
- (e) responding to a request for a more specific analysis of at least one identified event in the data set, the identified event being selected from the chart produced in step (d), by displaying information specifically regarding the identified event.

18. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 17, step (a) being performed on a daily basis.

19. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 17, the events involving illness and injury.

20. (Original) The method as set forth in claim 17, step (e) including performing date gap analysis, control chart analysis, and workload adjustment on the identified event, as in step (c), and displaying the resulting chart.

21. (Original) The method of as set forth in step 17, further including the step of (f) responding to a request to perform steps (c) through (e) on different data sets by performing steps (c) through (e) on the different data sets and displaying simultaneously the resulting charts.

22. (New) A computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program for enabling a computer to facilitate statistical analysis of events, the computer program comprising code segments for:

receiving data relating to the events;

determining an elapsed time between each event, determining an average elapsed time of the events, and determining an elapsed time control limit; and generating an output indicating the elapsed time between each event, the average elapsed time of the events, and the elapsed time control limit.

23. (New) The computer-readable medium as set forth in claim 22, further comprising a code segment for determining two elapsed time control limits, wherein each control limit corresponds to a value that differs from the average by a value equal to one or more standard deviations of the data relating to the events.

24. (New) The computer-readable medium as set forth in claim 23, further comprising a code segment for generating a graph that includes a reference centerline corresponding to the average elapsed time, control lines corresponding to the control limits, and points illustrating each elapsed time, wherein the graph visually illustrates a relationship between each point, the centerline, and the control lines.

25. (New) The computer-readable medium as set forth in claim 23, wherein the control limits represent extremes of the data for a process that is in control.

26. (New) The computer-readable medium as set forth in claim 22, further comprising a code segment for converting the data to a standard unit of measure.

27. (New) The computer-readable medium as set forth in claim 12, wherein step (e) further includes the step of:

(e1) correlating a number of events with a number of working employees to determine if the number of events is proportional with the number of working employees.